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HEAVY AND LIGHT **GUNS AT THE FAIR**

Progress in American Cannon Construction - Artillery Great and Little and of Extreme Range That Attracts Thousands to the Government Building.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
While the United States Government is talking of another peace conference for the purpose of making war less probable, it is not forgetting to prepare itself with the means of successful defense in case ould become involved in a clash with some foreign Power. In a comprehensive display at the World's Fair are shown sults of recent years of work in improving the implements of warfare, esof coast defense guns, rapid fire artillery and small arms.

The War Department, in order to make the exhibition educational, shows not only the latest models of arms, but those of former years as well, and at a glance they ake clear the immense progress of the last decade. The soldiers of the regular imy give daily demonstrations of the use yarlous weapons. Probably the most siriking of recent changes have taken place in the rifle in use by infantrymen of the regular army. The model of 1902, which has been adopted and is now being manufactured, is the most deadly weapon the American soldier has ever carried, and army men believe it is more effective and ore serviceable than any in use by any

At the outbreak of the war with Spain volunteer troops, and even a part regular army, were provided with field rifles of old pattern, heavy, of imited range and somewhat disposed to get out of order when most needed. The pattern of rife adopted shortly before that time was just being issued. It was an improvement, but did not quite meet all requirements. In the fierce fighting about Santiago and later in the Philippine cambaign several unsatisfactory points were discovered. Not the least of these was the fact that with rapid fire the barrel ason became so hot that the soldier's hands were blistered, and, in the excitement of battle, sometimes seriously burned.

MORE DEADLY WEAPONS. in the new gun, which weighs burely eight pounds, this difficulty has been enthe impression of a viper ready to strike. It is capable of discharging 400 shots a minute. A Gatting gun, using ammunition rifle and protected by a heavy steel shield, is capable of firing 800 shots a minute as iong as ammunition can be supplied. The amost clumsy. This impression is immediately dispelled when one takes the weapon in his hands. The weight is just right, the balance just right, the length extremely convenient, and, above all, the operation of loading and firing is simple and rapid—the gun is capable of firing the shots a minute for several minutes at a time, and no very complicated mechanism could endure a test like that.

The only check on the time of rapid firing is when the barrel gets so but that makes the stock begin to smoke. The smokeless powder used leaves the barrel from which 5,000 shots were fired shows only a slight erosion at the point nearest the mouth of the cartridge.

The new rifle can be used either with single or magazine fire. If there be time overcome by covering the barrel

termine the constitution.

to take aim one can make twenty-three aimed shots a minute with the single load arrangement. If at any moment more rapid fire is desired and aiming is still possible, twenty-five shots a minute can be discharged by a change in the mechanism attained by a touch. Firing without aim, using the single load, twenty-seven shots a minute is the record, while the highest speed of thirty-five shots a minute is reached by firing with the magazine, but without aim, from the hip. At close range many army marksmen are able to perform wonderful feats in this way, some shooting almost as accurately from the hip as from the shoulder up to 150 or 300 yards.

It is in range and penetrating power, however, that the model of 1903 most clearly shows its superiority. The 303-inch bullet made with a cupro-nickel jacket over the leaden cone, has a muzzie velocity of 2,300 feet a second. It has penetrated 334 inches of solid well-seasoned oak

over the leaden cone, has a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet a second. It has penetrated 39% inches of solid well-seasoned oak across the grain. As one of the soldiers in charge of the exhibit says:

"It's no use hiding behind a tree anymore. Unless it's more than three feet through no tree would be any shelter at all from one of these builets."

SOME INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

The best previous army rifle was able to penetrate only a little more than twenty penetrate only a little more than twenty inches, while a Springfield ball would only go about three inches. On the other hand, the Springfield bullet would spread after striking the target, tearing a huge jagged hole. The new rifle makes a small, clean hole aimost such as an auger would make the maximum effective range is 4.81 yards—almost three miles.

The War Department makes an interest yards—almost three miles.
The War Department makes an interest-

The War Department makes an interesting comparison to show the development of the army rifle in the last had century. In 1870, after the fearful lessons of the Civil War had been applied, the maximum rate of fire was twenty-five shots a minute and the extreme range 2,000 yards. Twenty years earlier two shots a minute was the limit and 200 yards was as far as any marksman expected to be able to do any execution.

In field guns also wonderful progress since the great Civil War is shown, though much of this antedates the Spanish War. However, the guns on exhibition show improvements even over those in use in the

However, the guns on exhibition show improvements even over those in use in the Santiago campaign. An insignificant looking weapon is a Colt automatic 30-caliber gun. Its carriage is low, so that it gives the impression of a viper ready to strike. It is capable of discharging 400 shots a minute. A Gatting gun, using ammunition rife and protected by a heavy steel shield, is capable of firing 800 shots a minute as long as ammunition can be supplied. The muzzle velocity and power to do damage to the human frame are the same as in the rife now used by the army. Three menone to aim and two to keep ammunition exactly like that used in the regular army handy—could exterminate a regiment before it could traverse a quarter of a mile of open ground.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING

Rupture is not only in itself one of the most deplorable evils with which

humanity can be afflicted, but it is the precursor and cause of innumerable other aliments seriously affecting the physical and mental condition of the

sufferer. These partly result from the continued use of the much-dreaded

truss. General constitutional disturbance is inevitable from the beginning and

particular functional and organic troubles speedily succeed, some of them of the gravest and most dangerous character. The continued discomfort and irri-

lation caused by the rupture and the pressure of the truss exhaust the strength

tem, deprived of nourishment, becomes less and less able to bear the burden

by this incessant weight, the sufferer often succumbs to what is vaguely termed

nervous prostration, lassitude, failing memory, drowsiness by day, sleepless-ness by night, depression, irritability, headache, pains in the back, loss of power to apply himself to business or study, disinclination and incapacity for

the pleasures of social life and general unfitness for either physical or mental

a burden to himself and very often a source of affliction to those who are dependent upon him, and whose staff of reliance he ought to be. Again and again

are evils like these ascribed to other and far different causes, when the true ation is the rupture and the truss in a great number of cases.

But it is not lone ere the organs contiguous to the rupture become dis-

Most dreadful of all is the ever-present danger of inflamed or strangulated upture. This is indicated at first by sharp colic pains, vomiting, rumbling in

more aggravated until the final stage is reached, and horrors which have

the bowels, great anxiety and physical distress. The symptoms gradually

been mentioned before, horrors only to be compared with hydrophobia, clo

This is no imaginary picture drawn for the purpose of exciting alarm, but me which is being daily realized in fact.

Why not call upon the eminent skill of Dr. W. A. Lewin, who is located in the Lewin Building, No. 604 Washington avenue, if you are afflicted with rup-

ture? He guarantees a cure in every case he treats. You need not pay a permy until cured. 12,600 patients cured during the 15 years he has practiced in St. Louis. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday and Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1. Phone Bell, Main 1317.

d affected by the pressure of the truss.

er. He becomes old before his time; an object of pity to all who know him,

Digestion is impaired, the food cannot be properly assimilated, and the sys-

in and weariness from which there is no escape at length. Borne down

More campaigns. It has a 75 millimetre bore; the projectile weighs twelve and one-half pounds and the range is over two miles. It can be taken to pieces and car-ried by mules wherever those useful ani-mals cen no.

miles. It can be taken to pieces and carriled by mules wherever those useful animals can go.

To illustrate the possibilities of artillery fighting in a rough country an artillery train of horses and mules loaded with rapid fire guns and ammunition occupies a conspicuous position in the War Department's section. It is somewhat similar to the equipment that has helped make the Japanese so wonderfully successful in their Manchurian campaign. They were able to plant comparatively strong batteries in positions which the Russians could neither reach with their own artillery nor approach with their much vaunted Cossacks on account of the nature of the ground. A mountain battery is set up and put in position after reaching the desired position almost as readily as the heavier and more powerful regular field guns.

Out of doors the War Department shows

heavier and more powerful regular field guns.

Out of doors the War Department shows a varied assortment of heavy weapons. One that attracts immediate attention is an immense mortar for harbor defense. It is a sinister looking weapon. Only one is shown, though in practice four are placed in the same pit. This pit is merely a mound of earth, showing absclutely nothing of its warlike character on the outside. It is so arranged that it can be damaged only by a shell dropping, as from another more of remaining the pit, which at a distance of a mile would offer a mort unstification, into the mouth of the pit, which at a distance of a mile would offer a mort unstification transport that it is carriage nearly three times as much. Five immense double springs take up the recoil. It is capable of discharging four 12-inch shells in six minutes, throwing them a distance of seven mice. It is fired at an elevation of 45 to 66 degrees. The projectile, weighing 300 to 1,000 pounds, is made especially for plercing the decks of warships, and it is reasonably certain that one shot from such a mortar would put the stoutest of battle-ships out of commission. The United States is the only nation using mortars for coast and harbor defense, having developed the weapon much further than other countries, which utilize it only for siege purposes.

THE HEAVY ORDNANCE.

THE HEAVY ORDNANCE. Close to the mortar pit are several guns mountings, that is, in such position that they are always above the level of the parapet. On the other side are a mountain gun and several other larger cannon which might be used for field or siege purposes. Notable among these is a siege Howitzer which throws a 165-pound shell a distance of two and one-half miles. On the slope of the hill, just west of the Government building, are two immenserifies on disappearing carriages. These attract probably more attention than the other outside guns, for the reason that civilians are not allowed to inspect those in actual service in the coast defenses of the country. The larger of these guns shoots a 12-inch shell a distance of about twenty miles, and is accurate up to ten or twelve miles. While being loaded it is absolutely invisible outside the barbette. A range finder, in a bombproof, gives the gunner the range, and the aim is practically made by the time the load is in position. mountings, that is, in such position that

tically made by the time the load is in position.

All being in readiness, the huge machine rises—almost soars—until it points in the direction of the enemy. The gunner corrects the range if any change is needed, gives the signal and the sun is fired. In practice the recoil caused the gun to return to its original position as quickly as it went up. The gun need not be exposed to the enemy more than three seconds. At the demonstrations the saidlers have to haul the weapon laboriously with wire ropes and a windiass. It is expalle of firing ten shots in nine and a half minutes.

ropes and a windlass. It is capable of firing ten shots in nine and a half minutes.

The 6-inch gun in the near-by emplacement is operated in the same way as its larger mate, but is much more rabid, discharging ten shots in three minutes a distance of nine miles.

By way of showing just what these great guns can do, a heavy armor plate, such as is used on battleships, which has been subjected to fire, is displayed close by. Three shots rendered this huge shield fit for nothing as a defense.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, which has much to do with making armor plate and artillery, makes an interesting exhibit not only of armor plate, but of artillery. One of the most improved mus shown is a field rife of the "long recoil" type—that is, in which the recoil is taken up by cylinders filled with a nonfreezing fitld. The accuracy and safety of the gun are thereby much increased. It —as a vange of nearly four miles, and, using fixed ammunition, is extremely rapid.

THIS TRAIN WAS HOODOOED. Cross-State Run Is Interrupted

by Many Minor Accidents. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 29.-The Wabash

train from St. Louis, due in Kansas City at 7 o'clock in the morning, had an illfated run across the State yesterday.

It left St. Louis at 10:15 o'clock Thursday night. At Vandeventer Station it was of two trains in front. After the tracks were cleared and the train again started toward Kansas City, it was derailed. Later another train collided rear-end with it. Further on a drawbar between two cars pulled out, and a similar accident occurred again before Kansas City was

The train finally pulled up in the Union Station here nearly twelve hours late. It was more than twenty hours on the road. No one was injured in any of the acci-

FIRST MAYOR OF THOMAS DIES

President of National Bank and Prominent in Fraternal Circles.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. mas, Ok., Oct. 29.-Doctor F. D. Cuppey, first Mayor of Thomas, vice president of the First National Bank, died yester-

He was graduated from the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1902. In two years' practice he accumu-lated 200,000. He was a Mason, an Odd Pellow, a Maccabe, a Knight of Pythias and a Woodman.

AGED AND WEALTHY EATS HIS FOOD RAW

Cooking Is the Curse of Man's Health, Declares Stewart McDougall.

HIS KITCHEN FIRE STAYS OUT.

For a Year He Has Had Three Square Meals a Day, but Nothing Has Been Cooked.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 29.-"Cooking is man's greatest folly and the curse of his health. Cooks are not needed on this earth." So says Stewart McDougall, a wealthy old resident of Brooklyn, taking issue with "Owen Meredith," who closed a somewhat famous verse with the line But civilized man cannot live without

From his mansion, which, with it rounds, occupies a square block at Forty third street and First and Second ave cues, Mr. McDougall has ousted cook

third street and First and Second averues, Mr. McDougall has ousted cook and scullery maids. His kitchen fire is a extinct as the dodo. Never an egg not even a cup of coffee is now cooked for Mr. McDougall's use, and he said that there never would be.

Mr. McDougall's use, and he said that there never would be.

Mr. McDougall is 68 years old, a widower, and formerly was prominent in South Brooklyn society.

"I am not a faddist nor even a vegetarian," said Mr. McDougall. "For one year now I have had three meals a day and not a particle of cooked food. I feel twenty years younger and to-day I am in better health than I have been in thirty years.

"I eat anything I feel like, meat, fish and cereals. I believe the chemical action in cooking poisons more or less all cooked foods. Coffee cooked is injurious, but coffee raw you will find to be a beneficial and healthful food.

"God never meant that his foodstuffs should be cooked. If I had my way all the cooks in New York would be shipped then, donning a bathrobe, chased him following them voluntarily. My own doctor friends are now trying my cure, after having treated me for years in vain. I suppose for thirty years, until I started eating everything raw, I was troubled with my stomach. I ate the best in the land. I never felt well. I had always some allment. This last year I have not had a single pain."

To prove his agility, Mr. McDougall laughingly ran lightly upstairs. Later he sat down to a seven-course dinner, ranging from cocanut milk (which is his "soup"). with raw meal dumplings, to olives and a big glass of water.

HORSE STEPS OVER AN

INFANT IN THE STREET.

Little One Had Been Thrown From Carriage, but Animal Saw Peril and Lifted Its Feet.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, Oct. 29.—Sadie Purcell, a nurse, of No. 88 Linnet street, Bayonne, N. J., was wheeling a baby in a carriage. Whilec rossing the street at Hobart avenue and Linnet street a wagon, driven by

Samuel Yenkinson, of No. 499 avenue A. dashed swiftly along.

The nurse became frightened and stood, undecided what to do. The horse dashed into the carriage and the baby was thrown directly beneath its feet, but the animal looked down, seemed to realize the baby's danger and deftly stepped over the little one.

FOUR WIVES SEEK DIVORCE. Each Charges That She Was Deserted by Husband. Meda E. Cannon filed suit for divorce

in the Circuit Court yesterday against James M. Cannon, charging that he was cruel to her, failed to support her and deserted her. They were married at Reeve, Ill., January 2, 1886, and separated October 1903. She asks for the custody of their

Lizzie Eckert charges that her husband, John, deserted her and falled to support her. They were married September 17, 1855, and separated October 5, 1900. She asks for the custody of their child. Marie Thiele alleges that her husband, Walter, falled to support her and deserted her. They were married in February, 1900. In St. Louis, and separated in August, 1903. She asks for the restoration of her maiden name, Pelot.
Cecile R. Acker charges that her husband, Walter Acker, Jr., deserted her and failed to support her. They were married November 13, 1898, at Nashville, Tenn., and separated in December, 1901. John, deserted her and failed to support

LIVED IN UMBRELLA TEPEE. Aged Beggars Taken From Odd

Home Near Cincinnati. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Cincinnati, Oct. 29.-Patrolmen broke into the "home" of John and Mary Hatton, each 62, and carried them off to the Police Court. It was the oddest "home" they ever had entered. The couple had holsted a faded umbrella among the high weeds in a vacant lot at Reading road and Stone alley. It was their castle

The furniture consisted of their marriage license, framed; a tintype taken the day they were married, way back in the sixtles two prayer books and a beer jug. The tintype and the marriage license were suspended from the umbrella roof, the prayer books were hidden in a "closet" formed by making a hole in the weeds, while the jug sat in the entrance to the "palatial" apart-

The Hattons told the patrolmen they called their place Hatton Hall and said they had been living there three weeks.
"Bot how do you get anything to eat and money to fill that jug?" asked Patrolman Brothers.
"Why, beg, of course," answered the womab.

HORSES KILLED AT SEA.

Steerage Steward Jumps From Steamer During Severe Storm. REPUBLIC SPECIAL Seattle, Wash., Oct. 20 .- The steamship

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 28.—The steamship Olympic, Captain John A. O'Brien, of the Northwestern Commercial Company's fleet, has arrived from one of the roughest voyages ever experienced by any vessel returning from the gold fields, the storm being almost continuous from Nome to Cape Flattery.

Seven horses were killed by the bucking and buffeting of the vessel. E. J. Hogan, steerage steward, while intoxicated jumped into the zea from the stern of the vessel on the first day out. His body was not recovered.

VELVET AND AXMINSTER

We will sell about 650 pieces of very fine Velvet and Axminster Carpets, enough for one to three rooms of each pattern, to make room for new goods. Every design is a good one and these prices are cut from \$1.00 to \$1.35 per yard.

100 Pieces Velvet at - - 672C 300 Pieces Velvet at - - 782C 100 Pieces Velvet at - - 85c 50 Pieces Axminster at - 772C 100 Pieces Axminster at - 872C

These are all standard grades and not at all such carpets as were ever sold for these prices. & We can furnish match borders and stairs in the same grades, usually sold at \$1.00 to \$1.35 per yard.



SAY "SPOOKS" FOLLOW PACK PEDDLER'S CURSE

Strange Pranks Are Played in a New Hampshire Cottage After Hospitality Was Refused.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Dover, N. H., Oct. 29.-In the neighboring city of Somersworth a French family named Dumais, residing in a cottage, has been so tormented by unseen hands that

from the dwelling. Members of the family say a pack peddier cursed the house because they would not entertain him over night. Then trouble began. That was about two weeks ago, but the "goings on" have only just been made public. A day or two after the pack peddler uttered his curse the mistress of the house found articles of clothbeen torn by any member of the family or any other person who could get into the

house.

Lace curtains and lace covers were then found torn at the ende as if ripped by two hands. Boys' trousers, children's dresses ties, aprons and the like were badly torn every which way. Beads were torn from a velvet hat, the ruffle ripped from Mrs. Dumais' silk wedding dress, a cuff toru from a plush sack, and Mr. Dumals' walstcoat ripped up the middle of the back. A dress which Mrs. Dumais was making and had left on the sewing machine while she prepared supper was torn four or five inches from one edge. Bed clothing and

inches from one edge. Bed clothing and rugs upon the floor were also torn.

"We don't owe anybody and have never done an injury to anyone," said Mrs. Dumais, "and why such things should happen to us I don't understand."

When the damaged clothing was first discovered Mrs. Dumais thought it was the fault of her 6-year-old daughter, whom she whipped for the supposed offense several times. The child protested her innocence so carnestly that she was taken to the house of Mrs. Samuel Dumais, in South street, where she was kept for nine days. During her absence torn clothing was found more frequently and torn fina worse manner than before.

The family is inclined to believe the destruction is the result of the curse put upon the house by the pack peddler, whom they never saw before.

INDIGEST CAUSE Digestive Organs.

The market is flooded with so-called dyspepsia cures, the majority of which are mere cathartics, injurious to the nervous filaments of the stomach and the delicate organs, thus increasing the disorder, and frequently give rise to Catarrh of the



morphine, opium or strychnine, and, of course, they differ radically from those liquid digestive stimulants which contain whisky or wine or other harmful or habitproducing drugs. EUPEPSIA TABLETS are not offered as a cure-all, but they will cure dyspepsia, and are sold by every first-class druggist under guarantee to cure pervous dyspepsia, indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, heartburn and all stomach derangements arising from imperfect digestion. A Case of 7 Years' Standing Cured.

"EUPEPSIA TABLETS are the best medicine I have ever used. I have suffered from indirection for 7 years. The first dose gave me immediate relief. I will cheerfully recommend them."

H. J. ZIMMERMAN, 2012 Linux Avenue, St. Louis. A Case of 33 Years' Standing Cured.

"I am so thankful for the good EUPEPSIA TABLETS have done for me. I have found in them a balm for my poor stomach. My trouble was of 21 years standing, and the doctors pronounced me incurable, but EUPEPSIA TABLETS have done me more good than anything I have ever taken." At your druggist's or direct for 50 cents. Your money back if they fall. A

reatise on Stomach Troubles and three days' treatment mailed FREE. NOTE—We forfelt \$100 if we cannot prove the genulneness of the above letters.

THE EUPEPSIA CHEMICAL CO., 409 Walnut St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

MORE TROUBLE IN TANGIER.

State of Siege. Tangier, Morocco, Oct. 29.-The British rection there.

teamer Hercules, from Larache, fortyive miles southwest of Tangler, reports from Gibraltar during the day and prothat Larache is in a state of siege.

The Hercules was fired upon in the river and left without her cargo, bringing an Larache Is Reported to Be in a the protection of British interests. appeal from the British Vice Consul for The French cruiser Linois sailed to-day for Larache in connection with the insur-

> The British cruiser Doris arrived here ceeded immediately to Larache.

Gentlemen:—I wrote you some time ago, giving you an account of my sufferings with an awful case of Catarrh. I had all the symptoms that accompany this disease, such as mucus dropping in the throat, a constant desire to hawk and spit, feeling of dryness in the throat, cough and spitting upon rising in the morning, scabs forming in the nose, which required much effort to blow out; sometimes causing the nose to bleed and leaving me with a sick headache. I had thus suffered for five

years. As soon as I heard from you, I commenced to take S. S. S. as you advised, and after I had taken three large bottles, I noticed a change for the better. Thus encouraged, I continued to take it, and in a short while was entirely cured. 224 Randolph St., Richmond, Va. JUDSON A. BELLUM.

I contracted Catarrh and suffered terribly with it for 25 years. It was so bad that I had lost my hearing, sense of taste, as well as being nearly blind. I tried various medicines and specialists, spending a large sum of money with them, but with no perceptible results, so I abandoned all other remedies and doctors and began using your S. S. S. I took three large bottles and one small bottle, when much to my joy I found myself a weil man. All my senses were fully recovered, and after fifteen years I am happy to relate that I have never had the alightest return of the ailment. I am now 75 years old and enjoy good health for my age. I cheerfully and gratefully recommend S. S. S as the remedy that cured me of Catarra.

Fordyce, Ark.

L. S. LOCHRIDGE.

If winter is to be dreaded for its snows, icy, cutting winds and damp, unpleasant weather, it is more to be dreaded because it brings with it the most annoying and disgusting of diseases—Catarrh. The changed condition of the weather brings on "bad colds" which irritate the inner skin and tissues, and they secrete an unhealthy

matter that is absorbed by the blood and scattered all through the system in its circulation, and at the first sign winter the patient begins to "hawk and spit." All the mucus membranes and tissues of the body are affected by this disease, and the filthy, poisonous matter finds its way to every part of the body, making the sufferer dull and half sick all the time. The head and eyes have blinding aches, the stomach bloats, the hearing is often affected and in its worse forms the soft bones of the nose and head are destroyed. Local applications such as sprays, washes and inhalations can do no more than give temporary relief, because the blood is constantly circulating through the system loaded with these filthy catarrhal poisons, and it must be purified and cleansed before a cure can be effected. S. S. S., a purely vegetable remedy, cures Catarrh by its invigorating, purifying action on the blood, and the catarrhal poisons are

carried off through the proper channels. S. S. S. makes the blood rich and strong, and as it circulates through the system it carries healthful properties to the organs and tender tissues, the unhealthy secretions cease, and the whole system is renewed and built up by it. Don't let a "bad cold" become chronic Catarrh, but at the first symptom begin the use of S. S. and fortify the system against it. Our book or The Blood will be wailed free and our physicians will since a side of the cold of t book on The Blood will be mailed free, and our physicians will give special advice to all catarrh sufferers who THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Judge B. M. Baker, Judge of the Thirty-first District, writes from Canadian, Texas, under the date of September 13, 1304:

"You treated me at your St. Louis office for Piles and ulceration, and I was able to and did attend the World's Fair daily and nightly, although my case was of long standing and had seriously impaired my general health."

All diseases of the rectum treated on a positive guarantee and no money accepted until patient is cured. Seas for free 322-page book, a treatise on rectal diseases and hundreds of testimonial letters, valuable to anyone affilicted. Also carries 162-page liberty in the stream of the stre

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 3969 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

TILL CURED